

**Golborne
Urban District Council**

Annual Report
of the
Public Health Department
For the Year 1948.

GOLBORNE PRINTING CO. LTD.,
Heath Street, Golborne.

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GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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LIST OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS, 1948

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<i>Chairman of Council</i>	Councillor G. H. DEARDEN
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Councillor W. NAYLOR
<i>Chairman of Health Committee</i>	Councillor E. RICHARDS

— o —

<i>Members</i>	<i>Ward</i>
BALL, LEONARD, C.C.	Heath
JONES, ERNEST MEIRION	Heath
NAYLOR, WILLIAM	Heath
ARMSTRONG, JOHN	Park
RICHARDS, ERNEST	Park
RICHARDS, JAMES JOSEPH	Park
BARWELL, JOHN	St. Thomas's
DEARDEN, GEORGE HENRY	St. Thomas's
WILDE, RICHARD	St. Thomas's
BROADHURST, WILLIAM	Culcheth
WARBURTON, ARNOLD VICTOR	Culcheth
WHITTAKER, CHARLES HENRY	Culcheth
CLAYTON, WILLIAM	Kenyon
KENNY, JOHN	Kenyon
RIGBY, JAMES	Kenyon
BULLOUGH, THOMAS	Lowton
OUGHTON, H., J.P. (<i>From April, 1948</i>)	Lowton
SPEAKMAN, JOHN DEAN....	Lowton

OFFICIALS

— o —

<i>Clerk</i> : MR. F. MARTLAND
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> : DR. A. C. CRAWFORD
<i>Surveyor</i> : MR. A. CLOUGH
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> : MR. J. BLAKELEY
<i>Housing Manager</i> : MR. A. HARTLEY
<i>Accountant</i> : MR. W. BARNETT
<i>Health Vistor</i> : MISS M. LUCKETT (<i>To 5th July, 1948</i>)
<i>Rating Officer</i> : MR. P. BARNES

GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

— o —

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. A. C. CRAWFORD, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
(From November, 1948)

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Dr. C. MACDONALD, M.B., Ch.B.
(To 5th July, 1948)

Sanitary Inspector :

* J. BLAKELEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitor :

Miss M. LUCKETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.SAN.I.
(To 5th July, 1948)

Clerk :

Miss D. ANDREWS.

— o —

* Qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1948

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*Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
LOWTON*

To :

The Chairman and

Members of the Golborne Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit for your information the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1948, a year which has seen many changes in the administrative responsibilities of the Council, consequent on the National Health Service Act, 1946, which became operative on 5th July, 1948, and by virtue of which duties with which the Council was previously concerned, notably the care of mothers and young children (including Health Visiting), Immunisation and Vaccination Schemes, and the Ambulance Services, were transferred to the County Council as the "Local Health Authority."

As in former years, the Report is divided into two sections, the first of which, my report as Medical Officer of Health, deals largely with the vital statistics of the District, whilst the second section is the report of the Sanitary Inspector, who records the details of his work in the fields of sanitation and preventive medicine.

These two sections are complementary, as indeed the fields of work of both officers must be in order to render the best and fullest public service in this sphere. In my view the most complete and cordial co-operation and goodwill between all engaged in Local Government, both members of the corporate body and the officers and servants, is vital to the public interest.

It will be appreciated that my term of office as your Medical Officer, under agreement with the County Council, commenced only very late in the year under review, *i.e.* 1st November, 1948, and that the remarks and comments in my report are made retrospectively, from statistical and other information afforded by the Sanitary Inspector, who, in the absence of a predecessor in the post of Medical Officer, has so ably dealt with such a wide variety of problems

Not only has there been, by virtue of the Health Service Act, a transfer of function, but there has also been a transfer of officers primarily engaged on duties relating to the functions transferred : and as a result Miss Lockett became a "transferred Officer" of the County Council on 5th July. I would wish to express here my own personal appreciation of the great and enthusiastic service she has rendered to the Health Department, and through that Department to the Council, and to the public of the Golborne Urban District.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks for the cordial welcome extended to me, both by Members and Officers of the Council, on my assumption of office, and my pleasure in rejoining the service of the Council, of which I have such happy recollections during the period immediately prior to the outbreak of the last war, when I also carried out the duties of its Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. C. CRAWFORD

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of district in acres	.....	7,548
Population. Census 1931	.....	13,748
Population. Registrar General's estimate, mid. 1948	.....	16,140
Population. Registrar General's estimate, mid. 1947	.....	14,970
Number of inhabited Houses—		
Census 1931	.....	3,140
End of 1948, according to rate books	....	4,454
Rateable Value, End of 1948	....	£72,543
Rateable Value, End of 1947	..	£73,016
Sum represented by a penny rate		£276 gross
Sum represented by a penny rate Last year		£275 „

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.

The Golborne Urban District extends from Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock and Newton-le-Willows on the west to Irlam Urban District and Rixton-with-Glazebrook in the Warrington Rural area on the east, a distance of about 7 miles. The southern boundaries are Newton Urban District and Croft in the Warrington Rural District, whilst the area is bounded on the north by Abram Urban District and Leigh Borough.

The geological features of the Urban District vary very greatly. Starting from the western end and proceeding eastward, we first find coal fields and red sandstone, with a covering of clay surfaced by a good depth of loamy soil. In the more central parts of the area there is a sandstone base with a decreasing amount of clay and in the eastern portions the sub-soil becomes more sandy and the surface soil much more open, eventually becoming largely moss land.

The surface waters from Lowton and Golborne Wards mainly gravitate to Millingford Brook, which passes through Newton lake before entering Sankey Brook, whose ultimate outlet is into the River Mersey at Sankey Bridges.

Lowton St. Mary's, Kenyon and Culcheth are principally drained by streams flowing eastward into the River Glaze, which falls to the Manchester Ship Canal. The height above Ordnance datum varies from 100 to 150 feet.

The district is divided into six wards, comprising St. Thomas's, Heath and Park wards in Golborne, and Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth wards, each with three representatives, making a total of eighteen Councillors. A list of the names of the Councillors and the Wards they represent precedes this Report.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The principal industries in the district are Artificial Silk Manufacture, Coal Mining, Engineering, Jam and Sugar Confectionery and Agriculture. Employment has been very good in these industries throughout the year.

The district also contains two large naval establishments, two civilian hostels and one training college.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	137	128	265
Illegitimate	4	6	10
Total	141.	134	275

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—17.0

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	7	4	11

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) births—38.

DEATHS

96 Males 74 Females Total 170.

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—10.5

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis Nil

Other maternal causes Nil

Death rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) births—Nil.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	8	6	14

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births 50

Infants under 1 month per 1000 live births 25

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 52

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil.

No deaths occurred during the year from Measles and Whooping Cough.

One death (under two years of age) occurred from Infantile Diarrhoea.

TABLE 1

Statistics for the Area, 1948			
ANALYSIS OF INFANTILE MORTALITY			
Cause of Death	No. of Deaths		Age at Death
	M	F	
Asphyxia due to blockage of nose and mouth and severe anaemia due to prematurity	1	—	2 months
Asphyxia due to laryngisms stridulas due to acute bronchitis	—	1	3 months
Asphyxia due to regurgitation of stomach contents into the Trachea	1	—	2 months
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	6 days
Broncho Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	1	8 months
Broncho Pneumonia and Acrodynia	—	1	6 months
Cardiac Failure and BronchoPneumonia	—	1	1 month
Gastro Enteritis associated with Pyloric Stenosis.....	1	—	3 weeks
Hypostatic Pneumonia and mangaloid deficiency	1	—	6 days
Hypoglycaemia in a diabetic infarct and Slight Cardiac Enlargement	1	—	10 hours
Prematurity	1	1	35 min, 1 hr
Respiratory Failure and Bronchitis	—	1	1 month
Uraemia and Right Kidney Tumour	1	—	2 weeks

Table 2

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1948

Statistics for 1948, 1947 and the Period, 1943-1947

Golborne U.D.	Per 1,000 Estimated Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Deaths per 1,000 live births	Deaths per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births
Mean of 5 years 1943-1947	20.2	11.9	0.28	1.65	2.09	2.03	48	24
Year 1947	23.2	12.6	0.53	1.53	Nil.	Nil.	48	26
Year 1948	17.0	10.5	0.12	1.73	Nil	Nil	50	25
Increase or decrease in 1948 on 5 years average 1943-1947	-3.2	-1.4	-0.16	+0.08	-2.09	-2.03	+2	+1
On previous year	-6.2	-2.1	-0.41	+0.20	Nil.	Nil.	+2	-1

TABLE 3.

Statistics for the Area, 1948

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers....	0	0	0
2 Cerebro-spinal Fevers	0	0	0
3 Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
4 Whooping Cough	0	0	0
5 Diphtheria	1	0	1
6 Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1	2
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	0	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases.... ..	0	0	0
9 Influenza.... ..	0	0	0
10 Measles	0	0	0
11 Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	0	0	0
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis.... ..	0	0	0
13 Cancer-Buc. Cav., and Oesoph (M) Uterus (F)	1	3	4
14 Cancer, Stomach and Duodenum	5	1	6
15 Cancer, Breast	0	3	3
16 Cancer, All other sites	8	7	15
17 Diabetes	2	1	3
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	9	9	18
19 Heart Disease.... ..	21	22	43
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	3	4
21 Bronchitis	8	5	13
22 Pneumonia	7	2	9
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	1	0	1
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	0	1
26 Appendicitis	1	0	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	2	3	5
28 Nephritis	2	1	3
29 Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	0	0	0
30 Other Maternal Causes	0	0	0
31 Premature Birth	1	1	2
32 Con.Mal., Birth Ing., & Infant dis.	2	1	3
33 Suicide	0	0	0
34 Road Traffic Accidents	2	0	2
35 Other Violent Causes	5	0	5
36 All Other Causes	13	11	24
Totals	96	74	170

(Registrar General's Return for District)

Total deaths of persons belonging to the District,
Males 96, Females 74—Total 170.

Compared with 189 in 1947—Decrease of 19.

Inwards Transfers—Males 45, Females 24—Total 69.

Outwards Transfers—Males 2, Females 2—Total 4.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Atherleigh Welfare Hospital, Atherton	15	8
Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan	8	5
Leigh Infirmary	4	3
Warrington General Hospital	4	3
Royal Manchester Childrens Hospital, Swinton	2	1
St. Vincent's Hospital, Liverpool	1	1
County Hospital, Whiston	2	—
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	1	—
Royal Infirmary, Liverpool	1	—
Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool	1	—
Royal Infirmary, Bolton	1	—
Winwick Hospital, Winwick	—	1
Salford Royal Hospital, Salford	—	1
St. Joseph's Hospital, Manchester	1	—
Pulmonary Hospital, Withnell	1	—
The Sanatorium, Tyldesley	1	—
Bickershaw Colliery, Leigh	1	—
93, St. Helens Road, Prescot	—	1
On the Marsh at Freckleton	1	—
TOTAL	45	24

TABLE 4

STATISTICS FOR 1948

Comparative Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality

	Golborne Urban District.	England and Wales.	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census)	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1000 Civilian Population					
Births—					
Live	*17.0	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1
Still	*0.68	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39
Deaths—					
All causes	*10.5	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.55	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Influenza	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63
Notifications—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	3.34	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37
Whooping Cough	5.20	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13
Diphtheria	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10
Erysipelas	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.23	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17
Pneumonia	0.74	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
„ Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rates per 1000 live births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	50	34	39	32	31
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	0.06	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4
Rates per 1000 total births i.e., live and still					
Maternal Mortality—					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.00	0.11	Not available		
Abortion without Sepsis	0.00	0.05			
Puerperal Infections	0.00	0.13			
Other causes	0.00	0.73			
Total	0.00	1.02			
Notifications—					
Puerperal fever	0.00	} 6.89	8.90	4.71	{ 7.34
Puerperal pyrexia	0.06				

*—Rates per 1,000 total population

TABLE 5

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1948

Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, 1939-1948

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Births	17.1	16.2	17.7	17.3	20.0	20.27	18.9	20.2	23.2	17.0
Deaths	11.9	14.4	10.0	11.7	11.4	11.12	12.9	11.7	12.6	10.5
Infant Mortality	53	49	51	60	54	56	36	40	48	50

TABLE 6

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1948

Deaths from Cancer, 1944-1948

	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Golborne	2	2	7	4	8	6	4	2	8	5
Lowton	—	3	3	2	2	6	3	2	4	5
Kenyon	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	—
Culcheth	1	4	3	—	1	6	3	5	1	4
Total	13		21		30		23		28	
Rate per 1,000 Population .....	.90		1.45		2.05		1.53		1.73	
% of Total Deaths	7.9%		11.22%		17.44%		12.16%		16.47%	

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

General bacteriological investigations have been carried out during the year at the Pathological Department, Wigan Infirmary and at the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester.

Towards the end of the year, consequent on changes brought about by the National Health Service Act, 1946, a Public Health Laboratory was opened at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of pathological material and samples of milk, ice-cream and water.

The chemical analysis of water, milk and other foods is carried out at the County Analyst's Laboratory, Preston.

EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING 1948

	Positive	Negative	Total
Throat Swabs	1	34	35
Other Examinations :—			
Swab (Vincent's Angina)	—	1	1

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious diseases have been removed by motor ambulances provided by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board, whereas non-infectious and accident cases have been dealt with by a motor ambulance owned by the Council.

This service has functioned satisfactorily and has continued to operate on behalf of the County Council, at its request, from 5th July until the end of the year.

Hospital Accommodation

The Astley Sanatorium, Tyldesley, is available for the treatment of infectious diseases, and was under the control of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board, of which the Golborne Urban District Council was a constituent Authority until 5th July, 1948, when it was transferred to the Minister of Health under the provisions of National Health Service Act, 1946.

For the treatment of Smallpox—No. of beds as required.

For other infectious diseases—No. of beds as required.

There are no public or voluntary hospitals in the urban district for general nursing treatment.

Arrangements are in operation for the treatment of maternity cases at the Borough General Hospital, Warrington, County Hospital, Whiston, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. Since 5th July, arrangements for admission of confinement cases have been the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council under the Divisional Health scheme.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The responsibility for Maternity and Child Welfare clinics held at the various centres indicated below was transferred to the Lancashire County Council on 5th July, 1948.

(a) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Old Council Offices, Worsley Street, Golborne.

Alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon ; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Youth Centre, Newton Road, Lowton

Alternate Thursdays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

Social Centre, Churchill Avenue, Culcheth

Alternate Tuesdays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Old Council Offices, Worsley Street, Golborne

Alternate Tuesdays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

Social Centre, Churchill Avenue, Culcheth

Alternate Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

(c) OTHER CLINICS

There are no school clinics in the district for the treatment of other ailments, and school children requiring Dental, Orthopaedic, Eye, Nose, Ear and Throat treatment are referred to the Lancashire County Council's Clinics at Ashton-in-Makerfield, Cadishead or Earlestown.

District Nursing Services

These were administered until the 5th July, 1948, with the customary efficiency, by the Voluntary Nursing Associations employing both District Nurses and Nurse-Midwives.

During the remainder of the year the administration of this service was continued for a short time on behalf of the Health Authority, *i.e.* the County Council, which later assumed full administrative control of this service.

Midwifery Services

The Lancashire County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, and the following is a list of the Midwives and Nurse-Midwives practising in the district :—

Mrs. M. Branch, 54, Bridge Street, Golborne

Mrs. E. Smith, 22, Beech Avenue, Lowton

Mrs. D. Woodward, 23, Bevin Avenue, Culcheth

There is, in addition, a private Maternity Home, situated at Five Acres, Kenyon Lane, Lowton.

Diphtheria Antitoxin

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin have been available for medical practitioners at the Council Offices, Lowton, and at the old Council Offices, Worsley Street, Golborne.

Health Education

During the year Circulars on various diseases and other health matters have been distributed at the Welfare Centres, and regular talks given by the Welfare Doctor and Health Visitor.

Cards and posters for display in shops and food preparation premises drawing attention to the necessity of cleanliness in food production have been distributed during the year.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supply of the district is derived from the following sources :—

Golborne—Water supplied in bulk from deep wells situated in Golborne but controlled by Ince-in-Makerfield U.D.C. and distributed by Golborne U.D.C.

Lowton—Water supplied in bulk by Liverpool Corporation through Abram, and also by Newton-le-Willows U.D.C. Both supplies distributed by Golborne U.D.C.

Kenyon and Culcheth—Water supplied and distributed by Warrington Corporation.

With the exception of a few wells at outlying farms where no public supply is available, all the houses in the district are directly connected to the public water mains.

The water supply is constant and has satisfied the purity standards of the Ministry of Health. With the exception of complaints regarding inadequate pressure in the Lowton area, the quantity of water supplied was satisfactory.

Excessive deposits of lime from the softening plant at Golborne again created much difficulty with blocked pipes and boilers, and the matter was referred to the supplying Authority. No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination or plumbo solvent action.

Seven samples of water from the various public supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

During a lengthy interruption of the normal water supply in the Lowton area due to a large burst on the main pipe line, four samples of water were taken from the emergency supplies provided for the naval establishments.

The average daily consumption of water per head during 1948 was 19.53 gallons, exclusive of water used for trade purposes.

Number of houses with piped supplies :—(a) Direct from mains, 4,451 ; (b) By stand pipe, 0.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the latter part of the year approval was obtained from the Ministry of Health to proceed with a portion of the long deferred house connections scheme, and the work of connecting house drains to the new sewers in the Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth districts was commenced in November, 1948. In view of this, only 120 house connections were made to the new sewers during the period under review.

The extension of the main sewer in Warrington Road, Glazebury, to the Leigh boundary was completed during the year.

It is pleasing to note that the scheme for the abolition of insanitary and objectionable privies and pails closets, which is a matter of the highest importance to the health of the district, is at last taking shape.

Rivers and Streams.

The pollution of the Millingford Brook with sewage from the Ashton-in-Makerfield district still continues to a varying extent, and necessitates frequent clearing of the sludge to avoid nuisances arising from this matter.

Closet Accommodation

The approximate numbers of the various types of closet accommodation provided in the district is as follows :—

Number of houses on water carriage system	....	....	....	....	3,194
do. middens	....	....	....	....	441
do. closets attached to these middens	....	....	....	....	1,029
do. dry ashpits (excluding middens)	....	....	....	....	25
do. trough closets (Schools)	....	....	....	....	14
do. pail closets	....	....	....	....	101
do. waste water closets	....	....	....	....	3
do. movable ashbins	....	....	....	....	3,194
do. fresh water closets	....	....	....	....	3,321

Sixteen privies, two waste water closets and one pail closet were converted to fresh water closets during the year.

Two privies were also converted to pail closets.

Public Cleansing

The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority and is under the control of the Sanitary Inspector.

Three motor vehicles, two of which are new and of modern design, are employed on this work, and refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

Schools.

With the exception of the Modern Council Schools at Golborne and Culcheth, the sanitary accommodation at the schools in the district is unsatisfactory, consisting of trough closets with indifferent or unsatisfactory flushing arrangements and, in the case of the Lowton and Glazebury schools, objectionable privy closets.

In some schools the cloakroom facilities and drying arrangements are still unsatisfactory, and the method of supplying drinking water is, in the majority of schools, still out of date.

The provision of more modern schools is very desirable and a school development plan is in progress. Meanwhile, informal approaches to the school authorities give promise of considerable improvement by conversion to the water carriage system.

Housing.

A considerable amount of time has again been given to housing work during the year, and whilst it has not been possible to carry out extensive repairs to property, records of unfit and defective houses are being gradually built up for future action.

In addition to the houses proposed to be scheduled for demolition under the Housing Acts, a considerable number of sub-standard terraced houses built 40-60 years ago have deteriorated further during recent years owing to inability to carry out essential repairs. Many of these houses are overcrowded.

The most frequent cause of overcrowding is married members of families remaining with, or returning at a later date, to live with parents owing to the general shortage of houses. Growth of family has been the cause of overcrowding in some cases.

During the year 136 new houses and 18 bungalows for aged persons were provided by the Council, and a further 88 houses and 10 bungalows were in process of erection at the end of the year.

There are eight Council housing estates and 954 houses and bungalows are owned by the Council. These are distributed as follows :

		<i>Houses</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>
Golborne—(a)	St. Thomas's Ward	342	10
	(b) Heath Ward	128	—
	(c) Park Ward	92	2
Lowton		94	—
Culcheth—(a)	Culcheth	119	—
	(b) Glazebury	16	—
Kenyon		143	8
Total		934	20

A further 88 houses and 10 bungalows are in course of erection on the Derby Road Site, Golborne, Hawthorne Avenue Site, Glazebury, and Maple Avenue Site, Lowton.

SECTION D

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Meat and Other Foods

The wartime practice of supplying meat from a central slaughter-house outside the district still continues, and all food preparation premises are kept under observation by your Sanitary Inspector. These premises are fairly good generally and have been kept in a clean condition during the year, but many of the smaller premises lack the convenience and equipment of the modern food factory.

(b) Milk Supply

The milk supply of the district has been carefully watched and much time has been given to the inspection of cowsheds and dairies, and sampling for bacteriological examination.

Milk is the staple and necessary food for children, and a clean, pure milk supply is a vital necessity. Under present conditions large-scale bulking of milk from various sources takes place, and this demonstrates the necessity of efficient heat treatment to ensure a safe milk supply.

It is to be hoped that early legislation will in future provide for such treatment. It will be noted from the figures given in the Sanitary Inspector's report that the number of samples showing Tubercle Bacilli by the biological test has increased to six, as against an average of 2.5 over the previous four years. It is extremely regrettable that during the biological test and pending the report thereon, a period extending often to six weeks, no statutory action can be taken either to prohibit the sale of such milk or to enforce heat treatment. Furthermore it is often a matter of some difficulty for the veterinary officer to detect the infected cow and until this is done the infected bulk supply may still be distributed to the public.

SECTION E

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease (306 cases) showed a considerable increase in comparison with 1947 (180). This was largely accounted for by an increased incidence of Whooping Cough (84 cases), Scarlet Fever (54 cases) and Measles (149 cases) as against 6, 24 and 127 respectively. These cases were disseminated throughout the district and not specifically localised. The total number of cases of infectious disease removed to hospital during the year was 40 compared with 38 during 1947.

Diphtheria

No confirmed cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year, although a child previously notified in 1947 died in hospital. This child had not been immunised.

Scarlet Fever

The majority of these cases occurred during March and April, and all were of a mild type. There were no fatal cases.

Whooping Cough

A very considerable increase of 84 cases (as against 6 in 1947) occurred largely during the autumn months. It is gratifying to note that here again no deaths resulted, because although not generally realised, case mortality of Whooping Cough is often high.

Measles

The incidence of this disease was much the same as the previous year—149 cases compared with 127 cases during 1947. No fatal cases were recorded.

Poliomyelitis

One case only was recorded. The child was removed to Astley Sanatorium and later transferred to Biddulph Orthopaedic Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Here again only one confirmed case was recorded, although four other suspected cases were notified and subsequently re-diagnosed. The case recovered.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1948

Corrected Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Hospital	
	Total Cases at all ages	Age Period—Years											Total Deaths	Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65 and over			
Scarlet fever	54	—	2	3	2	6	24	10	3	1	2	1	—	35	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1*
Measles	149	8	15	19	23	33	50	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	84	3	19	10	11	30	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	12	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	9	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	306	13	37	32	37	50	106	10	4	8	4	1	4	40	1*

*—Child notified and admitted to hospital 30th December, 1947.

Disinfection

In most cases of infectious disease, rooms, bedding and other articles are disinfected by Formic Aldehyde fumigation following the removal of the case to hospital or when the patient is certified free from infection.

Arrangements are in operation with the Borough of Leigh for the use of their steam disinfecter when required for the disinfection of bedding and clothing.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Disease, 1948					
Comparison of Principle Infectious Diseases, 1944-1948					
Disease	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Diphtheria	64	19	2	5	—
Scarlet Fever	46	41	12	24	57
Measles	166	100	152	127	149
Whooping Cough	54	46	46	6	84
Pneumonia	8	18	9	9	14

Tuberculosis

The arrangement for diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are vested in the County Council and in the hands of the general practitioners. Prevention of the disease, as in the case of all infectious diseases, remained the responsibility of this Council. On the 5th July, 1948, the County Council became statutorily responsible for both prevention and treatment of this condition by direction of the Minister of Health.

The area dispensary is situated at 13, Church Street, Leigh, and is open on Wednesdays and Fridays, and on the second Thursday in the month.

Tuberculosis

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948

Age Groups of New Cases of Tuberculosis

Type	Sex	Age Groups										Total	
		0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55		65 and over
Respiratory	Male	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	8
	Female	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
Non-Respiratory	Male	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	6
	Female	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

PREVALENCE and CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
DISEASE, 1948

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
No. of Cases Notified					
Golborne	2	1	3	1	7
Lowton	6	2	2	1	11
Kenyon	—	—	—	—	—
Culcheth	—	1	1	—	2
Deaths					
Golborne	1	1	—	—	2
Lowton	1	—	—	—	1
Kenyon	—	—	—	—	—
Culcheth	1	—	—	—	1
Removed from Register					
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—
Disease arrested	—	1	3	—	4
Died from other causes	1	—	—	—	1
Removed to other Districts	1	—	1	1	3
No. of cases on Register at 31st December 1948					
Golborne	13	9	13	9	44
Lowton	14	6	6	7	33
Kenyon	—	1	—	—	1
Culcheth	4	6	3	4	17

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation continued to be carried out during the first half of the year at Child Welfare Centres and at special clinics.

On 5th July, responsibility for this service was transferred to the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The subjoined tables indicate the position regarding immunisation as at 5th July, 1948.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1948			
Diphtheria Immunisation, 1948 Period 1st January to 4th July.			
District	Age 1-5 years	Age 5-14	Total
Golborne	51	—	51
Lowton	30	1	31
Culcheth	30	1	31
Totals	111	2	113

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE 1948								
Total Number of Children Immunised								
Age at 31/12/48	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Born in Year	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939-1943	1934-1938	Under 15
Number Immunised	6	106	157	160	153	907	798	2287
Estimated mid-year population 1948	1,385					2,158		3,543
Percentage of child population immunised ...	42.02%					79.00%		64.54%

SECTION F

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

It will be understood that the Council ceased to be responsible for the care of mothers and children on 4th July, 1948, under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which transferred these functions to the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

Miss M. Luckett, the Council's Health Visitor, left the Council's service on 5th July, 1948, being a "transferred officer" under the statutory regulations made under the Act.

Administration of the three Child Welfare Centres (at Golborne, Lowton and Culcheth) and the two Anti-Natal Clinics (at Golborne and Culcheth) was also transferred to the County Council (Divisional Health District No. 10) on the same date.

The following remarks and statistics relate therefore only to the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

Details of Maternity and Child Welfare Work

Anti-Natal Clinics

	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances
Golborne	12	32	168
Culcheth	11	23	64

Child Welfare Centre

	No. of Sessions	New Cases Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total Attendances Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Golborne	12	73	7	1,925	1,495
Lowton....	13	29	6	1,086	751
Culcheth	12	32	8	1,628	935

Health Visiting

Number of Visits made to children under 5 years of age.

(a) Children under 1 year of age. First visits 179. Total visits 1,716.

(b) Children between 1 and 5 years. First visits 20. Total visits 1,168.

Infectious Diseases

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred during the year. The case made an uneventful recovery, vision being unimpaired.

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified and recovered satisfactorily. No cases of Puerperal Fever occurred during this period.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR 1948

To the Chairman and Members of the Golborne
Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1948.

During the year the supply of building labour and materials has again been difficult, and it has only been possible to carry out essential repairs to property. Slates, eaves gutters and downspouts have been the most difficult materials to obtain for repair work, which has caused general delay in executing repairs and interfered with the quick compliance of notices served. As a result of this, and the failure of contractors to carry out repairs promptly due to other causes, many extra visits and much correspondence has been necessary to get essential repairs carried out. Action has been taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, in most cases. Whilst the number of defects remedied (669) is greater than the numbers recorded for several years past, much repair work, largely on sub-standard houses, remains to be carried out and the passage of time emphasises the necessity of ensuring the repair and modernisation of many of the older houses in order to arrest further deterioration.

Many of the houses scheduled for demolition at the commencement of hostilities have so deteriorated during the intervening years that demolition at the earliest possible opportunity is the only satisfactory remedy. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in keeping these dwellings even weatherproof during the year.

It is gratifying to record the commencement of the long awaited house connections scheme in the Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth districts. The work of connecting house drains to the sewers in these areas was commenced in November, and good progress has been made. The conversion of privies and pail closets is also proceeding, but it is apparent that it will take some time to completely eliminate these objectionable and insanitary closets.

The public cleansing service has been carried on satisfactorily, and in spite of a reduction in working hours and the introduction of a five day week, a weekly collection of dustbin refuse has been maintained during the major portion of the year. It is also pleasing to note that the collection and receipts from the sale of salvage show an increase over the previous year.

During the early part of the year the licensing of building work was continued by the Local Authority and a considerable amount of time was taken up with the inspection of proposed work to determine its essentiality, issue of licences and certificates to purchase materials and keeping the necessary records. Owing to the increasing amount of this work the Council decided to transfer all building licensing work to the Surveyor's Department on 1st April, 1948. In spite of this relief of duty a considerable amount of work has had to be done outside office hours.

In conclusion, I wish to accord my very best thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, other Officers and Staff for their helpful co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. BLAKELEY,
Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Summary of Visits and Inspections

Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts	234
Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts : Revisits	438
Other Nuisances under Public Health Acts	63
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts	28
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts : Revisits	61
Overcrowding	23
Dirty and Verminous Houses	16
Infectious Disease	68
Water Supply	15
Drainage	88
Closet Conversions	54
Food Inspection	27
Bakehouses	38
Other Food Preparation and Storage Premises	25
Fried Fish Shops	14
Cafes and Restaurants	2
Butchers' Shops	14
Other Food Shops	10
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	116
Ice Cream Premises	15
Factories	34
Offices	6
Stables	13
Piggeries and Keeping of Animals	34
Slaughterhouses	11
Theatres and Picture Houses	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	8
Rodent Infestations and Sewer Baiting	50
Smoke Observations	13
Schools	17
Ditches, Watercourses, etc.	6
Refuse Collection	11
Refuse Tips	28
Salvage	28
Public Conveniences	4
Milk Samples	76
Ice Cream Samples	4
Water Samples	11
Food and Drugs Act	5
Pigs Inspected	47
Inspections for Building Licences	74
Interviews with Owners, Agents and Contractors	45
Miscellaneous	19
Total	1,894

Work Carried Out to Remedy Defects Discovered and Dealt with under Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, etc.

Work carried out	Public Health Acts	Housing Act	Other Acts & Orders
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION			
Privies converted to water closets	16	—	—
Pail closets converted to water closets	1	—	—
Additional water closets provided	9	—	—
Privy closets converted to pails	2	—	—
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	2	—	—
Defective water closet buildings repaired	13	—	—
Defective water closet supply pipes repaired	26	—	—
Defective water closet cisterns repaired	5	—	—
Defective water closet pedestals renewed	10	—	—
Defective pail closets repaired	2	—	—
Ashpits abolished	10	—	—
DRAINAGE			
Choked drains cleared	13	—	—
Choked gullies cleared and cleansed	2	—	—
Choked water closets cleared	2	—	—
Defective drains repaired	12	—	—
Drains reconstructed	7	—	—
Additional drains provided	9	—	—
Drains connected to public sewer	17	—	—
Drains provided with vent shafts	7	—	—
New eaves gutters provided	3	12	—
Defective eaves gutters repaired	25	4	—
Downspouts disconnected from sewer	1	—	—
Downspouts repaired	11	2	—
Additional downspouts provided	1	4	—
New sinks provided	7	5	—
New sink waste pipes provided	4	—	—
Defective sink waste pipes repaired	21	—	—
HOUSING			
New concrete floors provided	—	18	—
New wood floors provided	—	1	—
Defective floors repaired	23	13	—
New window frames provided	—	2	—
Defective window frames repaired	15	9	—
Broken window cords renewed	10	—	—
Additional windows provided	—	6	—

Work carried out	Public Health Acts	Housing Act	Other Acts & Orders
<i>Housing—continued</i>			
Defective wallplaster renewed (rooms)	91	25	—
Defective ceiling plaster renewed (rooms)	32	5	—
Dampness. Provision of dampcourse	—	2	—
do. Cement rendering of walls	3	3	—
New staircases provided	—	1	—
Provision of handrail and repairs to staircases	—	1	—
Ventilated foodstores provided	—	1	—
Permanent ventilation provided to existing foodstore	—	1	—
New washing boilers provided	—	4	—
Defective washing boilers repaired	6	—	—
New firegrates provided	—	23	—
Defective firegrates repaired	12	4	—
Bedrooms partitioned for separate access	—	2	—
Doors repaired or renewed	—	4	—
External walls repointed	13	9	—
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	7	5	—
Defective roofs repaired	98	4	—
Yard paving repaired or renewed	1	—	—
Defective dustbins renewed	112	—	—
Dirty and verminous houses sprayed, fumigated and cleansed	5	—	—
Houses demolished	—	1	—
Other repairs	4	21	—
OTHER WORKS			
Absence of limewashing to cowsheds	—	—	13
Choked drains to cowsheds	—	—	2
Defective factory closets	—	—	6
Absence of limewashing to bakehouses	—	—	2
Defective floor to bakehouse	—	—	1
Totals	669	192	24

Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1947	....	....	....	135
Number of nuisances arising during 1948	....	....	....	612
Number of nuisances abated during 1948	....	....	....	669
Number of Nuisances outstanding at end of 1948	....	....	....	78
Number of complaints received	....	....	....	62
Number of informal notices served	....	....	....	135
Number of statutory notices served	....	....	....	52
Legal proceedings	....	....	....	Nil

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

Principal Categories of Work included in

Building Licences issued up to 31st March, 1948

Provision of new concrete floors	....	....	....	5
Repairs to defective floors	....	....	....	10
Repairs to, or renewal of window frames	....	....	....	16
Provision of additional windows	....	....	....	6
Repairs to, or renewal of wall and ceiling plaster	....	....	....	20
Provision of dampproof course	....	....	....	6
Provision of, and repairs to drains	....	....	....	3
Repairs to, and renewal of firegrates	....	....	....	22
Bedrooms partitioned	....	....	....	1
Repairs to, and repointing of external walls	....	....	....	22
Repairs to chimney stacks	....	....	....	8
Repairs to roofs	....	....	....	20
Repairs to, and renewal of doors	....	....	....	3
Repairs to, and renewal of eaves gutters	....	....	....	20
Repairs to, and renewal of downspouts	....	....	....	15
Provision of sinks	....	....	....	7
Repairs to boundary walls, gates, etc.	....	....	....	12
Provision of water closets, conversions and repairs	....	..	....	4
Installation of hot water system and baths	....	....	....	1
Provision of electric lighting and power	....	....	....	2
Installation of, and repairs to central heating equipment	....	....	....	1
Internal distempering and painting	....	....	....	54
External painting	....	....	....	24
Other works	....	....	....	9

Total Number of Building Licences issued—69.

Total Value of Licences issued—£3,847.

Total number of Priority Material Certificates issued—31

This work was transferred to the Surveyor's Department on 1st April, 1948.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority and is under the control of the Sanitary Inspector.

During the major portion of the year refuse collection work was carried out with the three existing vehicles, comprising one 3/4 ton Ford Thames motor wagon, one 30-cwt Fordson motor wagon and one 2/3 ton Morris refuse collection vehicle. The two latter vehicles were in a bad state of repair, and the refuse collection service was temporarily disorganised on many occasions by the breakdown of these vehicles.

The two new Karrier 10 cubic yard all steel refuse collection vehicles ordered in 1947 were, fortunately, delivered during the latter part of the year, and were put into service immediately. The existing Ford Thames wagon was thoroughly reconditioned and adapted for ashpit work, whilst the remaining vehicles were disposed of.

Some re-organisation of the public cleansing service is gradually being carried out owing to the increased number of houses and growth of the district, and in spite of a reduction in the working hours of the employees and the introduction of the five day week, it has been possible to maintain a weekly collection of dustbin refuse throughout the district during the major portion of the year. Ashpits have been emptied at intervals of 6-8 weeks.

During the year refuse has been disposed of at four tips, situated at Winwick Lane and Moss Lane, Lowton, Dam Lane, Golborne, and Warrington Road, Culcheth. These tips are adequate for the district, and refuse is disposed of as far as possible by means of controlled tipping on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The amount of refuse dealt with shows some increase over last year, as indicated below :—

	1948	1947
Number of loads of refuse removed	3,251	3,005
Approximate weight of refuse removed	5,001 tons	4,914 tons
	11 cwt.	
Total number of dustbins emptied	170,662	124,132
Total number of ashpits emptied	2,669	2,705
Total number of pails emptied ...	6,021	5,500

One hundred and seventy-one galvanised dustbins were supplied during the year for the replacement of defective bins. Of this number one hundred and twelve were sold to owners of private houses and fifty-nine were provided for Council houses.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, 1948

Monthly Analysis of Refuse Collection and Disposal

Month	GOLBORNE					LOWTON					K NYON and CULCHETH				
	No. of Loads	WEIGHT			EMPTIED	No. of Loads	WEIGHT			EMPTIED	No. of Loads	WEIGHT			EMPTIED
		T	C	Q			T	C	Q			T	C	Q	
January	99	167-3-0	6,188	—	27	118	167-15-0	2,513	217	88	69	91-17-0	2,306	28	308
February	113	189-17-0	8,081	26	34	78	115-5-0	2,408	141	92	97	131-3-0	2,473	114	313
March	104	185-2-0	8,776	—	46	81	116-9-0	3,125	89	92	100	132-18-0	2,215	129	314
April	113	197-14-0	9,127	21	45	121	167-15-0	2,579	195	131	86	93-17-0	2,978	6	375
May	92	163-12-0	8,302	—	38	67	88-13-0	3,251	26	116	132	158-8-0	2,259	194	294
June	102	180-19-0	9,452	—	37	117	158-8-0	3,591	231	115	85	101-1-0	3,577	40	298
July	101	171-4-0	8,995	10	42	89	130-16-0	3,005	106	137	56	68-9-0	2,038	—	377
August	86	154-8-0	8,542	3	47	53	75-18-0	3,016	36	116	136	181-10-0	3,417	215	304
September	70	138-0-0	7,096	—	32	114	161-16-0	2,625	225	141	62	59-9-0	1,895	—	383
October	84	160-0-0	8,450	18	46	65	94-16-0	3,508	66	146	98	153-15-0	3,713	129	321
November	83	188-19-0	9,156	—	48	66	101-15-0	3,344	96	154	90	136-18-0	3,620	104	344
December	82	182-15-0	8,454	—	43	97	163-16-0	3,235	204	255	45	69-11-0	3,326	—	322
Totals	1,129	2,079-13-0	100,619	78	485	1,066	1,543-2-0	36,226	1,632	1,583	1,056	1,378-16-0	33,817	959	3,953

SALVAGE

The collection of salvage has continued throughout the year, and every effort has been made to induce householders and others to make available waste paper and other materials for salvage. The amounts of the various materials collected during the year show an increase compared with 1947 of 34 tons, 10 cwts, 3 qrs. of waste paper and 2 cwts of rags. Some reduction is shown in the number of bottles and jars salvaged, and household bones have almost disappeared.

An increased waste paper collection allowance of £1 per ton was obtained from the Board of Trade in respect of 30tons, 15cwts, this being the amount of waste paper collected in excess of 80% of the paper collected during the previous six monthly periods.

During the year much publicity has been given to the cause of salvage. In February a special leaflet was distributed throughout the district in an endeavour to stimulate public interest in the vital question of paper salvage, and in September a publicity campaign extending over a period of three weeks was undertaken in co-operation with all the local authorities in the Lancashire area. In connection with this salvage drive a letter from the Chairman of the Council appealing for more waste paper was delivered to every house in the district, salvage films were shown at the local cinemas, talks were given at every school in the district, two window displays were staged and posters were exhibited in all the shops. The response to this campaign was most disappointing and very little additional waste paper was collected during the period.

Materials Salvaged

	1948			1947		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waste Paper	86	19	1	52	8	2
Rags	0	13	0	0	11	1
Bottles and Jars (897 <i>Doz.</i>)	4	8	3	5	9	0
				(1093 <i>Doz.</i>)		
Bones	0	1	0	0	0	0
Scrap Iron	0	0	0	0	3	0
	92	2	0	58	11	3

Receipts from Salvage

	1948			1947		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	565	2	7	334	4	2
Rags	10	8	0	9	0	0
Bottles and Jars	14	19	0	18	4	4
Bones	0	5	9	0	0	0
Scrap Iron	0	0	0	0	7	6
	590	15	4	361	16	0

In addition to the above, 154 tons of kitchen waste were collected by contractors from camps, hostels and other premises in the district during the year.

HOUSING

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Acts a continuous survey of houses in the district is being made, and 262 houses were inspected during the year. Of this number details of 28 houses were recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.

The general standard of housing is fairly good, but numbers of sub-standard working class houses built forty to sixty years ago still exist, and the condition of these has deteriorated further during recent years owing to the general inability to carry out essential repairs. Many houses of this type are also overcrowded.

During the year it has only been possible to completely recondition four houses, owing to the shortage of building labour and materials. In all other cases, essential repairs have been carried out and particulars of other defects have been recorded for future action. Owing to the present high cost of building repairs and the difficulty of complying

with the "reasonable expense" clause of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, action has been taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, in most cases. Some delay has been experienced in getting repairs carried out quickly owing to the shortage of certain building materials, such as slates, eavesgutters and downspouts, and the failure of contractors to carry out repairs promptly after undertaking the work.

Number of New Houses Erected during the Year

	Prefabricated Houses		Traditional Permanent Houses
	Temporary	Permanent	
(i) By the local authority	—	66	88
(ii) By other local authority	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	—	—	8

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 262
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 761
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 28
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 61
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 27

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 234

Action Under Statutory Powers during the Year

- (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs....	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a)	By owners....	0
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	52
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners....	37
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	0
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Housing Act, Part IV—Overcrowding

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	(approx.) 234
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	(approx.) 274
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	(approx.) 1133

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	9
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	27

DRAINAGE AND CONVERSIONS

During the year one hundred and forty-two visits were made in connection with drainage and closet conversions. In addition to fifteen choked drains and gullies being cleared, twelve defective drains were repaired, seven drains were reconstructed entirely and nine additional drains provided.

Sixteen privies, two waste water closets and one pail closet were converted to fresh water closets and nine additional water closets were provided. Two privies were also converted to pail closets as a temporary measure. Seventeen house drains were connected to the public sewer in association with these conversions.

VERMINOUS HOUSES

During the year two Council houses and three privately owned houses were found to be infested with bugs, and the premises were treated twice with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. This treatment was carried out by the Health Department, and no cases of reinfestation have been found.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Total number of cases of infectious disease investigated	59
Total number of visits made	68
Number of rooms fumigated....	78
Number of library books disinfected	19
Number of school books disinfected	5

Full details of all cases are obtained and recorded, and rooms, bedding and other articles are fumigated with Formaldehyde after the patient is removed to hospital or when the patient is certified free from infection.

WATER SUPPLY

Approximate number of dwelling houses with piped supply 4,451

Approximate number of dwelling houses supplied from wells 3

Seven samples of water from the main public supplies in the district were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Four samples were taken from an emergency supply of water provided at one of the hostels in the district during a breakdown in the normal service. These samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, three of which were found to be satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. The normal supply was subsequently restored.

A piped mains supply of water was provided to one farm in the district during the year. The existing unsatisfactory shallow well supply has been discontinued.

Excessive deposits of lime from the water softening plant at Golborne again created much difficulty with blocked pipes and boilers, and the matter was taken up with the supplying Authority.

Extension of water mains to housing sites at Derby Road, Golborne and Maple Avenue, Lowton, has been carried out during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat and Other Foods

As the emergency measure of slaughtering all animals in a central slaughter-house outside the area of the Golborne Urban District still exists, inspection of all meat is carried out by the supplying authority prior to delivery to the local shops, and no animal carcasses, parts or organs have been condemned during the year.

Frequent inspection of butchers' shops and other food preparation premises is carried out, and in spite of present difficulties, these have been conducted very satisfactorily during the year.

The following foods were inspected and condemned as being unfit for human consumption :—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1948		
Food Unfit for Human Consumption		
Nature of Food	Type of Packing	Qty. Condemned
		Lbs.
Black Puddings	—	13
Canadian Ham	—	14
Corned Mutton	6-lb. Tins	636
Corned Beef	6-lb. Tins	126
Corned Beef Trimmings	—	46
Crispbread	8-oz. Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dates	70-lb. Cases	3,710
	1-cwt. Bags	8,624
Evaporated Milk	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Tins	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
English Ham	—	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grape Fruit	2-lb. Tins	4
Jam	14-oz. Jar	$\frac{3}{4}$
Macaroni	56-lb. Bag	56
Meat and Vegetables	1-lb. Tin	1
Ox Tongue	6-lb. Tin	6
Oranges.....	—	1,736
Orange Juice	2-lb. Tin	2
Oatmeal	2-lb. Pkt.	2
Peaches	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Tin	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pilchards	1-lb. Tins	2
	6-oz. Tins	$\frac{1}{4}$
Plums	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Tin	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potted Meat	6-oz. Bottle	$\frac{1}{4}$
Peas	2-lb. Tins	8
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Tins	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salmon	1-lb. Tins	1
Sugar	—	34
Tomato Juice	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Tins	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waste Meat	—	106
Wheat Flakes	--	22

Twenty-seven visits were made in connection with food inspection during the year.

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned :—6 Tons 15 Cwts. 2 Qtrs. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

MILK SUPPLY

The number of milk producers and purveyors on the register at the end of the year is as follows :—

Total number of Milk Producers in the district	....	....	....	....	37
Producers, Wholesale and Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	6
Producers and Wholesale Traders	....	....	....	....	18
Producers and Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	13
Retail Purveyors only	....	....	....	....	25
Retail Purveyors from outside the district	....	....	....	....	6

During the year one new producer was added to the register and two existing producers were removed from the register owing to milk production being discontinued.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders

Number of licensed producers of " Tuberculin Tested " Milk	....	1
Number of licensed producers of " Accredited " milk	....	4
Number of supplementary licences issued to retailers of Pasteurised milk	....	5

During the year 116 visits were made to the above premises, comprising 113 visits to cowsheds and dairies and 3 visits to milkshops retailing bottled milk, and conditions found generally were satisfactory. The general standard of the cowsheds in the district is fairly good, but many farmers continue with obsolete methods and equipment, and do not take advantage of modern improvements designed to give greater cleanliness of milk production and improved health of the cattle.

Alterations and improvements to the cowshed and dairy of one " Accredited " farm have been made during the year. These premises were subsequently licensed by the County Council for the production of " Tuberculin Tested " milk.

The following defects on cowsheds and dairies were dealt with during the year :—

Limewashing	....	13
Choked Drains	....	2
		—
Total	....	15
		—

Milk Sampling

During the year the system of milk sampling introduced in 1944 has been continued, and 76 samples were submitted for Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests and 74 samples for the Tuberculosis Test.

By this means it has been possible to determine, in addition to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, the keeping quality and bacterial contamination (if any) in the milk produced at the various farms in the district, and it is interesting to note that the percentage of satisfactory samples of ungraded milk submitted for the Methylene Blue Test (Keeping Quality) has steadily risen from 64.28% in 1944, to 92.98% in 1948, whilst the corresponding percentage of satisfactory samples in the case of the B. Coli Test (Bacterial Contamination) rose from 35.72% in 1944 to 78.95% in 1948. This latter figure is important in that it gives some indication of the general cleanliness of milk production, and whilst there has been a considerable improvement on the previous years, it should be possible, with the co-operation of all producers, to raise this figure still higher.

The importance of this matter is not always appreciated by the milk producer, and in unsatisfactory cases, much advisory work has been carried out and " follow up " samples taken until a satisfactory result has been obtained.

Six samples of ungraded milk were found to be positive for Tuberculosis, and on veterinary examination of the herds being carried out, eight cows were removed for slaughter. The number of positive samples is considerably in excess of previous years.

The following table shows the results of milk samples taken during 1948, with similar results for the previous year :—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1948

Examination of Milk Samples

Type of Milk	Year	Methylene Blue Test				B. Coli Test				Tuberculosis Test			
		Satisfact :		Unsatisf :		Satisfact :		Unsatisf :		Total		Negative	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tuberculin tested	1948	1	100	0	—	1	100	0	—	1	—	1	100
	1948	16	88.88	2	11.12	18	—	2	11.12	18	—	16	100
	1947	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	—	7	46.66	15	—	5	100
Accredited	1948	53	92.98	4	7.02	57	—	12	21.05	57	—	6	10.53
	1947	42	77.78	12	22.22	54	—	7	12.96	54	—	2	11.12
	Ungraded	42	77.78	12	22.22	54	—	7	12.96	54	—	2	11.12

METHYLENE BLUE TEST EXTENT OF DECOLOURISATION ON UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

Type of Milk	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hour	1 Hour	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Hours	2 Hours	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours	3 Hours	$3\frac{1}{2}$ Hours	4 Hours	$4\frac{1}{2}$ Hours	5 Hours	Total
Accredited Milk	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ungraded Milk	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4

ICE CREAM

Following the introduction last year of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulation, which requires all ice cream to be heat treated during manufacture, or to be made from a complete cold mix powder, which has previously been heat treated, only one person is now manufacturing ice cream in the district, which is made from a cold mix powder.

Whilst no bacteriological or chemical test has been made compulsory by the Regulations, four samples of ice cream were submitted for the modified Methylene Blue Test, two of which were placed in Provisional Grade 4, one in Grade 3 and one in Grade 1. The unsatisfactory samples were due largely to insufficient sterilisation of the utensils.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The County Council is the authority responsible for carrying out the provisions of the above Act relating to food sampling, and I am indebted to County Medical Officer of Health for particulars of the following samples which have been taken in the district and submitted for analysis :—

Milk (23)	Marinade (1)
Dried Peas (3)	Blackberry Jelly (1)
Beef Sausages (2)	Golden Syrup (1)
Seidlitz Powders (4)	Treacle (1)
Liquorice Powder (3)	Margarine (1)
Butter (3)	Sugar (1)
Raspberry Jam (1)	Cheese (1)
Strawberry Jam (1)	Tea (2).

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine, with the exception of the following :—

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Beef Sausages	Contained 60 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative without declaration	Vendor cautioned
1 Extra Strong Seidlitz Powder	Consisted of ordinary strength seidlitz powder	Formal sample taken
1 Extra Strong Seidlitz Powder	Consisted of ordinary strength seidlitz powder	Packers notified
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 5.4 per cent. solids, not fat, whilst the freezing point indicated the presence of 5.3 per cent of extraneous water	Prosecution. Vendor fined £5 and £3 3s. 0d. costs
1 Beef Sausages	Deficient 28 per cent. of the minimum percentage of meat	Prosecution. Vendor fined £20 and £3 3s. costs

BAKEHOUSES

Number of bakehouses on register	16
Number of inspections made during the year....	38

These bakehouses are in good structural condition and, with the exception of the following defects, all statutory requirements appear to have been carried out and the premises kept in a satisfactory state.

Defects Found

Limewashing	2
Defective floors	1

OTHER FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE PREMISES

These premises consist chiefly of ice cream manufacture, various forms of meat products and other food preparation premises, which are registered under the provision of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938.

Number of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Vendors	1
Number of Ice Cream Vendors	9
Number of Manufacturers of Meat Products	21
Number of Purveyors of Preserved Fish and Other Foods	11
Number of Inspections—Ice Cream Premises	15
Number of Inspections—Food Preparation Premises	39

These premises have been kept in a clean and satisfactory condition during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

During the year two additional sanitary conveniences, forming separate accommodation for each sex, were provided at two shops, and improved heating arrangements were provided at five shops.

OFFICES

Additional sanitary conveniences, with washing and cloakroom facilities for females, were provided at two offices during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

This Act prohibits the slaughtering and stunning of animals except by licensed slaughtermen, and requires all animals to be stunned by means of a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter.

Seven persons are licensed by the Council to slaughter under this Act.

Licences remain in operation for a period of three years, and one licence has been renewed during the year. Several licences have lapsed during recent years, but there has been one application for a new licence during the year under review.

LIVESTOCK (RESTRICTION ON SLAUGHTERING) ORDER, 1940

During the year 47 pigs were inspected on farms and other premises for owners under licence by the Food Office. One pig was found to be affected with generalised Tuberculosis, and the carcase and all organs were surrendered by the owner. The head and pluck of another pig was also found to be Tuberculous and was surrendered.

RATS AND MICE (INFESTATION) ORDER, 1943

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Food Infestation Division, the work of baiting the whole of the sewers for the destruction of rats was continued during the year.

Two treatments of the sewers in the Golborne portion of the district showed good results, but negative results were obtained on the new sewerage system in Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth, and baiting was discontinued after a 10% test bait had been carried out.

The number of infested sewer manholes, three on No. 1 treatment and two on No. 2 treatment is the lowest yet recorded. Since the commencement of sewer treatment in 1945, the number of infested manholes in the Golborne area has been gradually reduced from twenty-three to the present low level and no extension of infestation has been noted.

The Council's sewerage disposal works and refuse tips have been baited regularly during the year and 86 rodent infestations on surface properties were also dealt with.

Following the completion of the grant aided scheme under the provisions of Ministry of Food Circular N.S. 12, the Council decided to give a free service for the treatment of rodent infestations found on dwelling houses. The number of infestations found and treated were as follows :—

	No. of Infestations	Baits Laid	Estimated Kill
Dwelling Houses	59	631	830
Business Premises	13	376	329
Refuse Tips	9	465	1,185
Other Premises	5	149	205

The high number of infestations found on dwelling houses was largely due to the keeping of poultry in yards and other unsuitable places.

One part time rodent operative is employed on the above work, and Ministry of Food methods of disinfection are employed throughout.

Details of Rat Destruction in Sewers

District	Treatment	Manholes Baited	Manholes Infested	Rats Killed (estimated)
Golborne	No. 1	17	3	22
Golborne	No. 2	27	2	15
Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth	No. 1	26 (10% Test Bait)	Nil	Nil

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Five caravans were dealt with during the year and these subsequently moved out of the district on the expiration of the period permitted in Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. One application to place a caravan permanently on land in the district was refused by the Council. Eight visits were made in connection with this work during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Further complaints were received regarding the pollution of the Millingford Brook with sewage from the Ashton-in-Makerfield district. In order to reduce this nuisance as far as possible, a portion of the brook was cleaned out. Representations were made to the Lancashire Rivers Board regarding this matter.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year is as follows :—

Artificial Silk Manufacture	1
Cotton Manufacture	1
Preserves and Sugar Confectionery	5
Engineers, Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	8
Boot and Shoe Repairs	7
Motor Vehicle Repairs	3
Printers.....	1
Joiners and Builders	4
Bakers and Confectioners	16
Corn Milling	2
Tyre Retreading and Rubber Reclamation	3
Other Works	7
	—
Total	58
	—

The requirements of the Factories Act appear to be well observed and in every case defects were remedied without statutory action.

The following tables give details of factory inspections carried out during the year under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and defects dealt with.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1948

Factories Act, 1937

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories with mechanical power	54	62	8	0
Factories without mechanical power	3	8	0	0
Other Premises	1	2	0	0
Total	58	72	8	0

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1948

Factories Act, 1937

Defects found

Particulars (1)	No. of Defects				No. of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanli- ness	2	2	—	2	—
Want of Ventila- tion	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Con- veniences—					
Insufficient	3	2	—	1	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	2	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	9	—	5	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year thirteen observations have been taken of smoke emission from factory chimneys in the district. In each case the amount of smoke emitted has been well within the limit prescribed in the bye-laws of 2 minutes black smoke in 30 minutes, excluding burst of 30 seconds or less.

Number of factory chimneys in district	...	...	...	17
Number of observations taken	.	.	.	13
Written notices served	...	...	...	0
Legal proceedings....	...	...	...	0
	Black	Moderate	None	
Heaviest emission of smoke during any observation (minutes)	1	13	16	
Lightest emission of smoke during any observation (minutes)	—	6	24	
Average amount of smoke emitted during observations (minutes)	0.20	9.47	20.33	

The co-operation of the principal firms in the district is readily obtained on all matters of smoke abatement and fuel economy.

